

The Flagstaff Sun-Democrat.

VOL. XV.—NO. 9.

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1897.

10c PER COPY

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. O. U. W.—FLAGSTAFF LODGE No. 13. Meets every Thursday night, in G. A. R. hall. Visiting Workmen are cordially invited. C. A. BUSH, M. W. LOUIS SPINA, Recorder.

COURT COCONINO, I. O. F., NO. 998. Meets every Tuesday evening in G. A. R. hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend. DR. D. J. BRANNEN, C. R. LOUIS SPINA, R. S.

FLAGSTAFF LODGE No. 7, F. & A. M. Regular meetings on the first Saturday night of each calendar month in Masonic hall, Kilpatrick building. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. W. H. ANDERSON, Master. J. GUTHRIE SAVAGE, Secretary.

FOREST CAMP, NO. 1, WOODMEN of the World. Meets the first and third Sundays in each month, in the G. A. R. hall. Visiting Sovereigns cordially welcome. T. E. PULLIAM, Counsel Com. T. E. PULLIAM, Clerk.

G. A. R.—REGULAR MEETINGS OF Reason Post, G. A. R. No. 4, Department of Arizona, will be held in G. A. R. hall on second and last Saturday in each month. E. M. JONES, Commander. E. H. CRANE, Post Adjutant.

I. O. O. F.—FLAGSTAFF LODGE No. 11. Meets every Friday evening in Masonic hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited. J. E. JONES, N. G. J. L. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, NO. 18, K. O. P. Meets every Wednesday night in their castle hall in G. A. R. hall. All visiting brothers invited to attend. W. A. MAYFLOWER, C. C. O. H. COBLE, K. of R. S.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, REV. F. DILLY, Pastor. On Sundays: Low Mass at 8 a. m.; High Mass at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 3 o'clock p. m. Rosary and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament at 4 o'clock p. m. On week days Mass at 7:30 a. m. On the second Sunday of each month masses meeting at 10:30 a. m. Sunday-school at 11:15 a. m. All cordially invited.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF Church and Laramie streets. C. F. Wilson, Pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Oscar Olson, superintendent. Class meetings at 11:15 p. m. Epworth League 8:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Everybody welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, North San Francisco street. H. F. Corner, pastor. Sabbath services: Preaching 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school, 10 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. prayer meeting, 7:15 p. m. Mid-week conference and prayer, Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. A cordial invitation extended to all.

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A LETTER ABOUT KLONDIKE.

Special Correspondence.

TACOMA, WASH., Oct. 26, 1897.

Fifty business men and a number of newspaper correspondents sat down to a genuine "Klondike" dinner Saturday evening. The meal was served at a leading hotel, and the host was the famous condensed food manufacturer, A. F. Spaw. All the meats, vegetables and fruits used at the dinner had been treated by Mr. Spaw's process. The menu was as follows:

Vegetable soup.
Fish stew.
Saratoga chips. Fried parsnips.
Sweet potato patties. Potato pan cakes.
Cold ox tongue.
Stewed onions. Stewed squash.
Apple pie. Pumpkin pie.
Stewed peaches, prunes and apples.
Coconut cake.

The soup was delicious, and a Dawson City man, who was one of the guests, said it would bring \$5 a plate at the gold diggings. The Irish stew Saratoga chips, fried parsnips, onions and squash were quite as pleasing to the palate as the same dishes when served without being treated by the evaporated process. The pumpkin and apple pie were wonders and the prunes were declared the very best ever tasted by several experts in the evaporated and condensed fruit lines, who were present for the purpose of passing judgment upon the excellence of the "Klondike" dinner.

About a half hour before the dinner was served Mr. Spaw carried a few little sacks of evaporated goods to the chief cook, and the dinner that was quickly served "astonished the natives." In the speech-making which followed, it was facetiously remarked that, hereafter, in going to the Klondike all that a man would have to do would be to cram his pockets with condensed food and drink a little water after eating a few evaporated crumbs! The treatment of meats, fruits and vegetables by the evaporating process reduces the weight tenfold, thus enabling a man to carry a quarter of a ton of "spuds" as a part of his Klondike outfit. Throughout this section of the country farmers and fruit raisers are evaporating their products for the Klondike trade, and the latest and most improved machinery is being put in to meet the demands for goods in this line. Condensers and evaporators have been put in throughout the Pacific Northwest with headquarters for handling the prepared goods at Tacoma. The ships which leave with grain and lumber on long voyages also use large quantities of condensed and evaporated goods. But the greatest benefit to be derived immediately from the extensive manufacture of condensed foods at Tacoma is the supplying of the Klondike trade. Klondikers should be careful about the quality of their condensed foods. My advice is: "Investigate thoroughly and take only the best." A wise selection of food supplies, will, in a pinch, save the life of many a gold-seeker.

Cal Barlow of this city came down from the Stikine trail today. "I believe," he said to me, "that most of the Canadians will head for the Stikine. Some of them are already there. The distance from Fort Wrangel to Telegraph Creek, the head of navigation on the Stikine river is 150 miles. It is 150 miles more from Telegraph Creek to the head of Teslin lake. The machinery for a saw mill and two river steamers is being lugged in now. I met several of the ill-fated steamer Bristol's passengers up there. They have been trying for four months to get to Klondike and are now about as bad off—if not worse off—than when they started. They should have waited for spring. The current of the Stikine river is swift and navigation it cannot be opened until May. It closes again in December. Much time and trouble is encountered getting up stream, but you can come down in a jiffy without steam. All you have to do is to steer and run with the current."

The freight on a ton of goods from Fort Wrangel to Telegraph Creek is \$50; for a horse, or a cow, \$30; for a passenger \$10. The charge from Tacoma to Fort Wrangel, Juneau, Dyea, Skagway, Haines' Mission or Chilkat,

at the beginning of the overland journey on the other passes, is only \$9 a ton for freight and \$30 for cattle, mules or horses. On account of board being included, the passenger rate from Tacoma to Fort Wrangel or any other points is \$25. But notwithstanding the advantages in favor of the Dyea-Chilkoot route preparations are being made to carry many gold-hunters over all routes.

Copper river continues to receive much attention, although one large party that went there recently went to pieces because of bad management. As I have indicated before, the greatest care must be taken in arranging Klondike parties if they are to be kept together and in working order. Only picked men should be made members. Organization should be perfected at once and supplies should be ordered put aside, subject to approval when all are ready to leave for Alaskan points. The passenger rate to Copper river will be about \$50 from Tacoma, with the privilege of carrying 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of supplies free.

The work of building the aerial tramway over the Chilkoot pass is going ahead rapidly and by February 1 the Tacoma company which controls it will sell tickets direct from eastern points to the head of navigation on the Yukon. The ordinary man would naturally conclude that this railroad and tramway over Chilkoot pass would put an end to pack trains. However, the managers of the latter are proceeding on the theory that there will be more packs to carry than all the tramways and pack trains can handle. And their position seems sustained by recent reports.

For instance, Captain John Barneson, an old Puget Sound sea dog, has just returned from London, England, and reports that between 50,000 and 75,000 residents of England, Ireland and Wales alone will go to Klondike next spring. It was a part of Captain Barneson's business to find out how many people were going and he considers his report conservative.

A prominent Chicago railroad man claims Chicago will contribute not less than 50,000 to the Klondike jam. A New York man, just arrived, told me today that there was scarcely a business house or counting room in that city that would not contribute a man or two.

Australia has sent 400 miners already and promises to send 4,000 more, and even in Japan I notice, on reading the Japan Mail, Japan Gazette and Kobe News, they have the Klondike gold-hunting fever. I do not mean that the average Jap has the fever, but the English and American colony has it, without doubt.

Last week I recorded the departure of two Scandinavians, who came here direct from Norway. Yesterday I had a long talk with the forerunner of a large party of Colorado miners. His name is H. Curl, and he is accompanied by Thomas Aikens. They came from Colorado and will push through to Dawson City at once. They will not carry supplies but will simply report the condition of the trails to their friends. Should they find the snow in such a condition as to warrant it, they will begin packing in supplies and allow their friends to come in "light."

Similar parties are arriving from Wyoming and Montana. It is well to note here that the practical miners are the first to arrive and prepare for the start overland. They look upon the "rush" with something of contempt, and expect to be off and away before the "crowd" gets fairly started.

And yet the practical miners are not alone in getting an early start. A party of six ranchers, headed by R. H. Goodwin of Rainier, a few miles from this city, will start for Dyea as early as December 1. They will camp there and do any work they can get, and then push over the pass at the earliest opportunity.

Just to show how the Klondike fever reaches the rich and poor in all countries, I will give, without mentioning names, snatches from a conversation which I participated in today at the Citizens' Klondike Committee rooms. The first speaker was

a tall youth, with fine linen and costly clothes, carefully manacured finger tips, bright brown eyes, red cheeks and carefully curled moustache and perfectly brushed teeth. He spoke the purest of French and hailed from Switzerland. He wanted Klondike information.

"When will you go in?" he was asked.
"Not until spring. I shall remain here until spring. Which is the easiest route?"

"By the ocean to St. Michael and to the Yukon."

"And which is the quickest and shortest route?"
"The Chilkoot pass. Will you go by mail or will you follow some business?"

"I shall bond or buy a mine, if possible. If not, I shall look about." This well-groomed young man had evidently never done a hard day's work, either manual or mental, in his life. He has taken room here for the winter, and will be on the alert for opportunities. His purse is long and well crammed with gold.

The other man was an employee from one of the great saw mills of Tacoma. At first he was reticent, but after awhile he talked of his plans and his hope.

"When you come to buy shoes, clothes and school books for a family of five children," he said, "you have not got much left out of \$1.70 per day. I have been working for six years steady, and although my wife does all our sewing and washing, besides taking care of the children, we find that it is about nip and tuck to keep even. Some months we get a little ahead, but then we drop back on other months. We live in a house on disputed land and pay no rent. We keep a cow and with the closest figuring we can hardly keep even. Many of the boys in our mill will go to Klondike, and I've about made up my mind to go. What advice can you give me?"

He admitted he could not understand how other men who work with him in the mill at \$1.25 a day live. He was also in doubt about getting his place back in case he did not succeed in his search for gold. It was a question whether he should not remain where he was, but he was finally advised, if he was determined to try his hand in the Klondike country, to start in from the jump as a laborer, always ready to do any kind of work, especially packing. In that way he should be able to "make wages" from the start. Then, later on, if he saw a good chance to get a claim in some rich district, he was advised to "get out and rustle." Men of this type cannot afford to spend all their time "prospecting."

THOMAS SAMMONS.

Doubts About McKinley.
A good old Methodist deacon who is also a lifelong Republican, and stalwart at that, is telling this story around the streets:
There is a little girl of tender years, of pious parentage and Republican in politics, who has been taught to say her prayers with punctual regularity. She has been paying close attention to the conversation of her father, whom she very properly reveres, and here is the conclusion she has reached in up-to-date politics: She was saying her prayers the other evening just before going to bed, and after praying for pardon for herself for her small sins of the day and asking to be made a good girl, she sent up her petitions for dear mamma and papa, grandma and grandpa, the new baby, her doll and the pet kitten. She expressed a hope that "Kitty" might be converted from stealing milk and scratching when she became angry.

This was all quite in line with her usual devotions and called for no particular notice, but when they thought she would say amen and go to bed her orthodox parents were greatly surprised to hear her utter these sentiments, alien to sound theology as well as to party platform:
"And now, dear Heavenly Father, please take good care of yourself, for times are still hard and we need a great deal of help, and we don't know what would become of us if anything should happen to you, for we would have no one but President McKinley to depend on, and he is not doing quite as well as we expected."

Odd Things About Rainbows.

Did you ever see a rainbow in the west?

In discussing this curious question the Philadelphia Times gives some interesting facts in regard to a rainbow and how it is formed:

1. It is never seen except when the sun is shining in one part of the sky, and rain is falling in the other, or opposite, part.
2. It is generally seen in the east, because our showers come from the west and pass off toward the east.
3. It cannot be formed in the east except in the afternoon.
4. It cannot be formed in the west except in the morning.
5. It is never seen at midday, because the sun is then above us, and we cannot, therefore, stand between it and the rain.

Some of you may wonder why a rainbow is always semi-circular in shape. As a matter of fact, it is always a complete circle, but we can see but one half of the circle, because the earth cuts off our view. If we were poised in the air, high above the earth, we could see it all. The circular shape is due to the fact that the raindrops are round and that each drop reflects but one color to our eyes. It may strike you as a strange thing, but it is true, that no two persons see the same bow. That is because no two persons can possibly occupy the same position, and thus the reflections fall differently upon their eyes.

Set Type by Wire.

Donald Murray, a newspaper man of Sydney, New South Wales, has invented a device by means of which an operator in New York, with a keyboard before him like that of an ordinary typewriter not only can produce typewritten copy in New Orleans, but it is claimed that he can operate a typesetting machine there and deliver his matter there in lead, ready for the forms. Not only that, but the same operator, by using a number of telegraph lines, can put up the same copy simultaneously in a dozen different places. In this operation only ordinary currents are used, and are subject to all conditions of ordinary telegraphy. The work can be done with the same speed as an ordinary typewriter is operated, and dispenses with clock-work mechanism, synchronously moving type wheels and other cumbersome devices. It is said to be capable of manipulating eighty characters.—Press and Printer.

Different Modes of Greeting.

The Arabians shake hands six or eight times. Once is not enough. If, however, they be persons of distinction, they embrace and kiss one another several times, and also kiss their own hands. In Turkey the salute is to place the hands upon the breast and bow, which is both graceful and appropriate. In Burmah, where he meets a woman, he puts his nose and his mouth close to her cheek and draws a long breath, as if inhaling a delicious perfume. He does not kiss her cheek, strange to say. A man is greeted in exactly the same way. In the greater part of Germany it is considered an act of politeness, not of gallantry, for a man to kiss a woman's hand. In Italy that privilege is allowed only to near relatives while in Russia it is extended to kissing the forehead. The men of continental Europe have a custom that would seem queer, not to say laughable, here. They greet one another with a kiss, if they are friends, not on the cheek, but right on the lips.—Harper's Round Table.

Yearlings are selling for fourteen dollars per head at Tempe.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



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TERRITORIAL.

Nogales needs a steam laundry.
Kingman is overrun with tramps.
Gila county has nine prisoners in her county jail.
Grass in the Tonto Basin is better than in several years past.
Seventy Mexican children are enrolled in the Tempe school.
A seventeen year-old boy of Jerome, killed a mountain lion a few days ago, with a shot gun, that measured six feet and two inches from tip to tip.

R. Hill, a prosperous rancher, living a short distance west of Phoenix, has proved that corn can be successfully grown in the Salt River valley. He has realized \$59.25 from one acre by selling roasting ears, and the matured crop will run seventy-five bushels per acre.—Phoenix Republican.

The largest sweet potato ever raised in Yuma county was brought in last Monday from Supervisor Jordan's ranch by Charles Boyd. Joe Nugent, the popular night of the toddy stick at "The Place," who has agricultural aspirations, made a bid for the vegetable and got it, and it is now on exhibition. The potato weighs just forty pounds and would make a good meal for several large families.—The Arizona Sentinel.

M. W. Jones with five stone cutters arrived last evening from Tucson to commence work upon the Ed Schieffelin monument. The monument is to be built of granite such as now surrounds the grave; it is to have a pedestal of 25 feet height placed upon a solid base of same material, and is to be an imposing structure that will mark the grave of Tombstone's founder and pioneer. The total cost of the monument will be about \$1,000.—Tombstone Prospector.

Last Saturday afternoon the hotel at Benson owned by Mrs. Trask was burned, together with all its contents. By the work of the citizens of the town the block across the alley south of the hotel was saved, as was also a building on the north corner of the hotel lot, owned and occupied by Mrs. Trask's daughter, though the latter was well scorched. The fire was caused by Mrs. Trask lighting a fire for the first time this season in a stove that had been filled with paper. The stove pipe was heated red hot and set fire to the ceiling where it entered the fire.—Florence Tribune.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. at Phoenix have obtained permission from the board of supervisors of Maricopa county to establish a library in the county jail in that city for the use and edification of the prisoners. It is now an inducement to break into the Phoenix jail.

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